

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET
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STREET.
MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1233 HULL
STREET.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 4, 1898.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Friends of the Dispatch would do
us a favor by informing us of any
failure on the part of newsmen,
or newsmen on railroad trains,
to meet the public demand for copies
of this paper. Information is also
desired by us of the delinquency of
any carrier in Richmond, Manches-
ter, or elsewhere.

THE INVASION.

A number of the Washington corre-
spondents have telegraphed their papers
that the project for the invasion of
Cuba has been abandoned for the present.

The reason assigned is that no move-
ment of the sort would be considered
safe, while our government is in igno-
rance of the whereabouts of the Spanish
fleet which lately left Cape Verde. Cer-
tainly it would be very unfortunate for
us to land a small force in Cuba, and
have the Spanish fleet come up and
"bottle" our men up.

So it is presumed that the movement
from Tampa will not be made until the
missing fleet is located. If it is cross-
ing the Atlantic the flying squadron
will go out to meet it. If it has re-
turned to Spain the invading force may
then be safely put in motion.

The latest information that we have is
that the expedition from Tampa will
be a small one; that it will not consist
of more than 5,000 men, and that its stay
in Cuba will be brief. What, then, is it
going for? Why, to carry food to
such reconnoitering as may be within
reach, and arms and ammunition to Go-
mez and Garcia.

The Cubans profess to be able to fur-
nish all the men that may be needed for
operations upon the island. If we will
equip them properly, our government
seems to be disposed to take them at
their word. Hence the proposed expedi-
tion. For our art, since the Cubans have
everything to gain by the expulsion of
the Spaniards from the island, we see
no reason at all why they should not be
allowed to do their full share of the fight-
ing.

We are furnishing the navy and foot-
ing the bill for all sorts of expenses, and
why should not the Cubans be given free
exercise of their bellicose proclivities?
Furthermore, they are to the manner
born, and do not fear yellow-fever as our
soldiers do. Thus it would seem that
the idea of giving them some work to do
is a good one. If they can do it thor-
oughly and expeditiously, well and good;
if they cannot, we shall find it out in
good time, and shall then have from 75,000
to 80,000 men whom we may send over
to co-operate with our fleet, and with
which to reduce Havana and all the other
strongholds of Spain in Cuba.

So, for the present we must wait; wait
to hear further particulars from Man-
illa; wait to hear whether the fleet from
Cape Verde is crossing the Atlantic, or
going to Spain. But in the latter event
we shall probably be informed to-day or
to-morrow.

THE MORAL EFFECT.

There is a disposition with many per-
sons to jump to the conclusion that Com-
modore Dewey's victory, owing to the
moral effect thereof, practically ends the
war. While such a consummation is de-
voutly to be wished, it is by no means in
sight.

There is now no question that in the
engagement off Manila we dealt Spain a
disastrous blow. And if we shall suc-
ceed as we expect in establishing a base
of supply in the Philippines, we will be
absolutely masters of the situation in the
Pacific, as against any further efforts of
the Spaniards to cope with us in that
quarter of the globe.

But one result may be that, profiting
by the bitter lesson of the Manila fight,
Spain may be careful how she closes
with us in other quarters. As we have
said, her whole history proves that she is
vindictive to the last degree, and owing
to that trait, if she can avert trouble
at home, she may seek to prolong the
war by resorting to "sitting and run"
tactics. Moreover, she is likely to try
to make the best of any confidence we
may repose in "moral effect."

At any rate, it would be well for us
to avoid allowing the optimistic view to in-
fluence us to a less vigorous prosecution
of the war. While, as claimed, the
moral effect of Dewey's victory is calcu-
lated to be great, it is capable of being

rendered greater by following it up
promptly at other points, and by being
made the occasion for showing that the
American people will take nothing for
granted until Cuba shall be free and
Spain sues for peace. It will be safer
and wiser for us to argue the question
of moral effect after our guns have ar-
gued to a conclusion the question of ma-
terial effect.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

The Senate Committee on Finance, in
considering the war-revenue bill, virtu-
ally eliminated from it the tonnage-tax
provision. A Washington special says
that among the changes which the
Republican members suggested was one
striking out the provision taxing the
tonnage of foreign vessels, and some of
the Democrats indicated a willingness
to support this amendment.

The New York Herald, in noting this,
remarks that Mr. Dingley has an in-
grained idea that "the foreigner pays the
tax." Really this remark is humorous
and instinct with irony, whether it is
intended to be or not. If there is anything
more clearly demonstrable than that under
the Dingley tariff, the foreigner
doesn't pay the tax, we do not know
what that thing is. Further, it seems very
clear that it was never intended that the
Dingley tariff should so operate as that
the foreigner would pay the tax. The
fastening of Dingleyism upon the
country was designed to protect certain
favored interests, and from the begin-
ning it was foreseen by all who gave
any study to the measure that the con-
sumption of that design would result
in the "payment of the tax" by the
masses of this country—by the people
who, could least afford to pay it. Mr.
Dingley's ingrained idea falls as sadly
of materialization in the workings of his
tariff as have his calculations as to the
amount of revenue the measure would
produce.

This apart, however, there is a wide-
spread opinion that the imposition of a
tonnage-tax would be unwise and im-
politic, and some cogent reasons are ad-
vanced in support of that opinion. In
this particular instance, it would appear
on its face that the idea of the foreign-
er's paying the tax would materialize.

It is true, as has been pointed out, that
owners of foreign vessels continuing to
ply to our ports would probably shift
the burden upon the domestic consumer
and exporter. But none the less, Mr.
Dingley's ingrained idea has taken hold
abroad. As a consequence, Great Britain,
France, and Germany have, with consid-
erable show of irritation, already entered
protests against the tonnage imposition.

On a question of right, and what is
necessary to prosecute the war to a suc-
cessful conclusion, we should not surren-
der to any power. But since that ques-
tion is not involved, the revenue to be
derived from a tonnage tax, which, at
the highest, would not be more than
\$2,000,000, would hardly justify us in pro-
voking the resentment of friendly na-
tions. We want to retain all the friends
we have, and when no principle is at
stake it would seem common sense and
good statesmanship to make, if need be,
concessions to that end.

In the case of Great Britain, our
strongest friend in our war with Spain,
the laying of a tonnage tax might prove
commercially an illustration of biting off
one's nose to spite one's face. It is stated
that 70 per cent. of the tax would be
levied on her ships. Naturally, there-
fore, a great deal of her trade with this
country would be diverted to Canada,
and in view of the great waterway and
dock improvements that have recently
been made in the Dominion would, it is
believed, be lost to us permanently. Our
Canadian friends have of late years been
stirring vigorously in the matter of in-
creasing their trade with the mother
country, and could be depended upon to
make the best of the situation.

The English papers are at hand with a
full account of the burning of the Metro-
politan tabernacle, in London, some-
times known as the Newington taberna-
cle, but known yet more widely as Spur-
geon's tabernacle. The entire building
and all the contents, except the commu-
nion plate, several pictures, and a few
hymn-books, were destroyed. The heavy
municipal loss is covered by insurance,
but the historic associations of the build-
ing were, of course, beyond all price. The
building was erected in 1839-40, seated
about 5,000, and cost \$175,000.

Waterbury chapel, where Mr. Spur-
geon preached when only 18, was de-
stroyed by fire, and in 1856, at New Park
Street chapel, to which he next went, a
ponic, caused by a false alarm of fire, re-
sulted in the death of seven persons and
the injury of many others. The Pas-
tors' College Conference was in session
in the college building hard by when the
fire broke out, about noon. The flames
did their work very swiftly, the great
building being consumed in about an hour.

In 1859, in Chinese waters, an American
naval officer added to the English lan-
guage a phrase which has continued popu-
lar ever since. The English and French
were bombarding the Chinese forts in the
Pelho river. On July 25th English gun-
boats were removing some obstructions
in the river when the Celestials
opened a murderous fire upon them.
Captain Josiah Tatnall, of the United
States navy, a veteran of the Mexican
war, was a witness of the attack on the
chartered steamer. Tatnall, who was re-
markedly passive as long as possible, when
suddenly turning to a junior officer with
the exclamation, "Blood is thicker than
water!" he ordered his boat manned,
getting into it, rowed for the flagship
the British *Recluse*, and reached her
with the loss of his coxswain, who was
killed by a shot from the Chinese, while
his lieutenant was severely wounded.

Arriving on board the British gunboat,
Tatnall, with his crew, helped to fight
and defeat the Chinese. He afterwards
used his vessel in towing up the British
reserves. The action, although contrary
to the law of nations, was never ques-
tioned, and promoted good feeling be-
tween the English and American sea-
men.—Exchange.

Commodore Tatnall certainly gave
widespread currency to the phrase, but
it cannot be said that he "added it to
the English language." "Blood is thicker
than water," says Sir Walter Scott, in
Guy Rannering, and it is a well-known
fact that it was a common proverb when
he was a boy.

The New England papers are doing a
good deal of moralizing over two recent
defalcations in banks in that section.
In one case the implicitly-trusted official
committed suicide, and in the other he
did.

Both cases, however, develop the same
old story of directors that did not direct.
—Yet as to one of the banks, it is not
surprising that the directors did not
think it necessary to direct, seeing that
when they elected to a responsible posi-
tion the man who subsequently defaulated
had the reputation of being a "showed
speculator" and "a hunter after lucky
strikes."

PRG-MOTION IN THE NAVY.

The mass of the American people do
not know that in the United States navy
there is no path from the berth deck
to the quarter deck; that there is no
way in which the blue jacket, be he ever
so brave, diligent, and ambitious, may
become a commissioned officer. The com-
mander-in-chief of the army and navy
of the United States may have spent his
early days as a driver on the towpath
or a rail-splitter in the backwoods, but
an American boy, educated in our com-
mon schools, who ships as a sailor in
the navy cannot hope to become even
an ensign.—New York Journal.

True, and of the three major-generals
and six brigadier-generals in the regular
army of the United States at this time,
General Merritt, we believe, is the only
West Pointer.

After the civil war many volunteer
officers who had distinguished them-
selves in battle were rewarded with com-
missions in the regular army, and some
of them have now reached the very
highest rank.

The same policy ought to be pursued
now with respect to petty officers and
other enlisted men who distinguish
themselves in the navy. If such a pros-
pect were held out, a much better class
of men—our own citizens—would enlist
in our naval forces.

Lorenzo Maguire, of St. Louis, aged 29,
who is now a West Point Cadet, is asking
leave of absence so that he may enlist in
the regulars as a private and go to war.

Young Maguire has been at West Point
two years. The St. Louis Republic says:
Maguire decided that he would rather be
a private in active service than an officer
on dress parade, and set about securing
leave of absence from the academy in
order to enlist in the ranks.

Colored Ware, Congressman Jay, and a number
of the boy's influential friends have placed
his case before Assistant-Secretary of
War McKeljohn, and the chances are
very good that Cadet Maguire will have
his wishes granted, and will go to fight
Spain with the regulars. He is not seek-
ing a command. On the contrary, he has
expressed his determination to serve as a
private. His father offers no obstacle to
the boy's career, and he is a thoroughly
righteous and patriotic young man, with
his patriotic ambitions, and is doing every-
thing in his power to gratify them.

It is a pity that circumstances of one
sort or another prevent the immediate
Deweyizing of all our fleets.

We trust the Oregon will be as lucky
as the Paris was in escaping Spanish
danger.

To state it tersely, Dewey seems to
have caught hold of the business end of
our part of the war.

Fling Old Glory to the breeze. It is
our flag. And it has now been made
more glorious than ever.

Spanish ships evidently don't pass
Dewey in the night, or at any other
time.

Dewey's praises ring now—and justly—
from morn till dewy eve.

A TOAST TO COMMODORE DEWEY.

Offered at a Dinner in His Honor
Just before He Started for the East.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—At a dinner
given to Commodore George Dewey at the
Metropolitan Club, November 27, 1897,
just before he started for the Asiatic sta-
tion, the following prophetic toast was
offered by Colonel Archibald Hopkins,
Clerk of the Court of Claims:

Fill all your glasses full to-night;
The wind is off the shore;
And he it feasts or he it fights,
We pledge the Commodore.

Through days of storm, through days
of calm,
On board Pacific seas,
At anchor off the Isles of Palm,
Or with the Japanese;

Ashore, afloat, on deck, below,
Or where our bulwarks roar,
To break a ring or break a foe,
We pledge the Commodore.

We know our honor'll be unstained,
Where'er his pennant flies;
Our rights respected and maintained,
Whatever power dares.

And when he takes the homeward
tack,
Beneath an admiral's flag,
We'll hail the day that brings him back,
And have another jib.

A Grateful Man.

(Cleveland Leader.)

"Say, come in here and let me buy you
a cigar."

"Why, what's happened? Got another
baby out of your house?"

"No; but you're the first fellow I've met
for three weeks who hasn't asked me if
I was getting ready to go to war."

The Successful Artist.

(Washington Star.)

With pride they saw his chest expand.
Renown? He might well claim it!

With skill to paint the picture, and
With wealth enough to frame it!

Woman's Wiles.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

"What a bold maid seems to have on
all her rejected suitors."

"Why shouldn't she? The artful thing?
She always tells a man, when she re-
fuses him, that she is afraid to marry a
handsome man, because she would be so
jealous."

She Dyed.

(Judge.)

Maud: What! Miss Oldgirl died when
she found her hair was turning gray?

May: No; they found an empty bottle
in her apartments.

Maud: Laudnum?

May: No; hair-dye.

Pure Blood

Every thought,
word and action
takes vitality
from the blood; every nerve, muscle,
bone, organ and tissue depends on the
blood for its quality and condition.

Spring Therefore pure
blood is absolutely
necessary to right
living and healthy
bodies. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great
blood purifier and the best Spring
Medicine. Therefore it is the great
cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors,
sores, rheumatism, catarrh, etc.; the
great nerve, strength builder, appeti-
zer, stomach tonic and regulator.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is sold by all
druggists. Get it, and only Hood's.

Lowell, Mass. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Mendel's Pills taken after dinner aid digestion.

A Hundred Reasons

can be given why Stuart's Dyspepsia
Tablets are the best and most effectual
cure for every form of indigestion.

They are in tablet form, which retains
their good qualities indefinitely, while
liquid preparations become stale and use-
less with age.

They are convenient, can be carried in
the pocket, and taken when needed. They
are pleasant to the taste.

After each meal dissolve one or two
of them in the mouth, and mingling with
the food, they constitute a perfect diges-
tive, absolutely safe for the most sensi-
tive stomach.

They digest the food before it has time
to ferment, thus preventing the forma-
tion of gas and keeping the blood pure
and free from the poisonous products of
fermentation, indigestion, food.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make the
complexion clear by keeping the blood
pure.

They increase flesh by digesting flesh-
forming foods.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only
remedy, especially for the cure of
stomach troubles and nothing else.

One disease, one remedy, the success-
ful physician of to-day is the specialist,
prepared especially for one disease.

Whole packages taken at one time
would not hurt you, but would simply
be a waste of good material.

Over six thousand men and women in
the State of Michigan alone have been
cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by the
use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per
package.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS

In the Cockade City—Charged With
Robbery—Personal.

PETERSON, A. A. May 3.—(Spe-
cial.)—Master Arthur Birdson, aged 19
or 22 years, employed at the Blue Ridge
Cotton Factory, on Canal street, fell
through the elevator way of that build-
ing this morning, a distance of two
stories, and was very seriously injured.

Dr. H. L. Leary was called to at-
tend him, by whose advice the boy was
taken immediately to the Home for the
Sick, for treatment. It was found that,
besides a gash through the right cheek,
extending from the mouth nearly to the
ear, and the bruises and cuts, the boy
had sustained a depressed fracture of the
skull, near the top of the head. It was
necessary, to save his life, that the de-
pressed bone should be removed and the
trephining operation was skillfully per-
formed by Dr. Leary, who thinks the
boy will now recover, though it may take
several days before a definite opinion
can be formed. The injured boy is an
orphan, and lives with friends in Et-
rick street. It is not known how the accident
occurred.

OTHER ACCIDENTS.

The 3-year-old son of Alice Cox (col-
ored), living in the rear of the Imperial
Hotel, on Second street, fell from the
second-story window of the house this
afternoon and was severely injured.

Rev. J. D. Farrell, a colored minister,
was thrown from his buggy on Halifax
street last night and was badly bruised,
but fortunately had no bones broken.
He was carried home by his friends and
received medical attention. His buggy
was broken to pieces.

WARRANT FOR THEFT.

A warrant was issued last evening for
the arrest of Marx Lustberg, a clerk in
the employ of M. Levy & Co., merchants
on Halifax street, charged with the
larceny of money to the amount of
about \$57. It is alleged that Lustberg
left the store yesterday, and that after
his departure the money was missed from
the drawer. Before the warrant could
be served, it was ascertained that the ac-
cused man had left the city by train. It
is said that Lustberg, who has been
living here only a few months, came from
New York.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Mrs. Charles F. Collier left for New
York this morning to complete her mus-
ical education—vocal and instrumental.

She is one of the sweetest singers and
most accomplished musicians in this city.

Mrs. M. A. Brister, widow of Samuel
Brister, is ill at her residence on Halifax
street.

Mr. Lewis Youngblood, who was so
painfully hurt a day or two ago by his
Jersey bull, is reported to be getting on
comfortably, with no development,
as yet, of internal injuries.

Mr. David A. Lyon to-day qualified
in the Hustings Court as notary public.

The police made ninety-nine arrests
last month, of which nine were for
felony and sentenced for lengthy terms.

The Common Council last night post-
poned action on the ordinance providing
for the government of the Police De-
partment.

It is rumored that Judge Waddill, of
the United States District Court, may
give the appointment of Clerk to Mr.
Joseph D. Brady.

NORTHERN NECK.

Funeral of Mrs. Billingsley—Personal
News and Briefs.

COMORN, KING GEORGE COUNTY,
VA., May 3.—(Special.)—The remains of
Mrs. Joseph A. Billingsley, whose sud-
den death in Washington was noted in
this correspondence, were brought to this
county by a Potomac steamer and interred
in the Billingsley family burial-ground,
near King George Court-house.

The time May weather Sunday, so soon
after the April "bilgewater" brought on
this country, was a most enjoyable one
and interred in the Billingsley family
burial-ground, near King George Court-
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